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Established 1887

Bhutto to Free Mujibur, Asks Indian Pullout

By Malcolm W. Browne

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today told a crowd in Karachi that he intended to "unconditionally" release the imprisoned Bengali leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.

Mr. Bhutto made the announcement after first putting the question of the leader's confinement to a vote by his audience, estimated at more than 100,000.

In a manner reminiscent of speeches by Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba, Mr. Bhutto said that he was seeking the direct approval of his audience. He said that he would take similar polls to decide on all government measures.

Dacca Hunts Fanatics for Mass Killings

Moslem Band Said To Have Slain 150

By Fox Butterfield

DACCA, Jan. 3 (NYT).—To his fellow reporters on a Bengali language paper, Chowdhury Mueenuddin was a pleasant, well-mannered and intelligent young man, handsome, with a neatly trimmed beard. There was nothing exceptional about him except perhaps that he often received telephone calls from the leader of a right-wing Moslem political party.

But, investigations in the last few days show, those calls were significant. Mr. Mueenuddin has been identified as the head of a secret, commando-like organization of fanatic Moslems that murdered several hundred prominent Bengali professors, doctors, lawyers and journalists in a Dacca brickyard.

Dressed in black sweaters and khaki pants, members of the group, known as al-Badr, rounded up their victims on the last three nights of the war, which ended on Dec. 17. Their goal, captured members have since said, was to wipe out all Bengali intellectuals who advocated independence from Pakistan and the creation of a secular, non-Moslem state.

If the war had not ended when it did, many Bengalis believe, al-Badr would have succeeded. The bodies of 150 persons, many with their fingers chopped off or fingernails pulled out, were found in the brickyard. Hundreds more are believed buried in 30 mass graves in nearby fields.

It has now been determined that al-Badr was composed of Bengalis, not of the hated West Pakistanis or the Bihari immigrants from India who have long oppressed the native Bengali majority.

"There is nothing in the world that has not been done to us," remarked Esham Chowdhury, the editor of the paper where Mr. Mueenuddin worked. Mr. Chowdhury's brother was kidnapped and presumed killed by al-Badr, and he himself escaped capture only because he stayed late in his office.

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Victims Mostly Women

Beer Truck Blast Injures 62 With Flying Glass in Belfast

BELFAST, Jan. 3 (AP).—Terrorists blew up a beer truck in the heart of Belfast today and 62 persons, most of them women, were cut in the blast of bottles.

"There were girls running everywhere, some of them covered with blood," a witness said.

The beer truck exploded in a narrow street packed with shoppers hunting January bargains.

It was less than 100 yards from the City Hall.

More than 50 of the victims were women.

The injured, suffering from cuts and shock, were taken to four hospitals. The victims ranged in age from a 2-year-old boy to a woman of 62.

"It was like a hail of glass bullets," one man said.

Two young gunmen hijacked the truck in the Roman Catholic Falls Road district and buried 10 pounds of explosives deep under beer bottle crates. "In order to get a greater effect... like a kind of shrapnel," police said.

They drove the truck into the city center—already scarred by a guerrilla bomb campaign over Christmas—and left it to go off without any prior warning to people on the street, the police added.

A crowded department store was rocked by the blast, a blinding flash lit up the street and restaurant diners were showered

Further Talks

Speaking in Urdu, the president said that he planned to hold further talks with Sheikh Mujibur Rahman after returning to Rawalpindi. He described the steps taken toward the leader's release as "preliminary" and said that he had "initiated negotiations" with the prisoner.

Mr. Bhutto's speech did not reconcile his statement that he was negotiating Sheikh Mujibur's release with the statement that the Bengali leader would be released unconditionally.

Mr. Bhutto, who assumed the presidency two weeks ago, said that he hoped India would respect world opinion by withdrawing its troops from East Pakistan as Pakistan was doing by releasing the leader.

Among Mr. Bhutto's first acts after assuming the presidency was to transfer Sheikh Mujibur from prison to house arrest and later to hold a brief meeting with the Bengali politician.

Gen. Yahya had repeatedly described Sheikh Mujibur as a traitor bent on "splitting and wrecking Pakistan."

Peace Is Reported

Pakistan newspapers today published an account shedding new light on the leader's imprisonment.

A former chief of the Pakistan Air Force, Mohammed Asghar Khan, was quoted as saying that even during Pakistan's recent conflict with India, Sheikh Mujibur had sent a prison message to Gen. Yahya offering his good offices.

The note, according to a statement attributed to the retired air marshal, asked Gen. Yahya to give the leader "an opportunity to ameliorate the crisis."

The president, however, was said to have spurned the offer.

Mr. Asghar was quoted as saying that as far as he knew, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman still believes in one Pakistan and says that he

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50 Hungarians Defect in 3 Days

VIENNA, Jan. 3 (AP).—Fifty to 60 Hungarian tourists have defected to the West during the last three days, official sources reported today.

A customs official at the Nikielador border checkpoint in Burgenland Province confirmed that yesterday alone a total of 44 Hungarians were missing in four tourist buses re-entering Hungary after visiting Austria.

The British troops fired non-lethal rubber bullets as they stormed the club in a Catholic part of the Northern Ireland capital.

Two of those arrested were

set when troops hunting IRA gunmen dodged flying furniture and broken glass to smash their way into a Catholic club where 75 men were barricaded.

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stormed the club in a Catholic part of the Northern Ireland capital.



Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, East Pakistan political leader.

Libyan Technicians Arrive

Mintoff Asserts He Is Ready To Call In Foreign Military

VALLETTA, Malta, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Dom Mintoff declared tonight that he was prepared to call in foreign armed forces if necessary in the national interest.

In a statement to Parliament referring to his ultimatum that British forces must quit the island unless they pay more for using its base, he said no armed force would be allowed in Malta without his government's consent.

"We have friends, we have allies everywhere," he said. "If we have to, if the need arises, we will bring in armed forces from other countries. We will get them."

The prime minister did not indicate which country he would ask for troops or when. But it was assumed here that he was referring to Libya, with which he is forging closer links.

Mr. Mintoff originally ordered British land, sea and air forces to get out of Malta by New Year's Day in the dispute over the rent for the base. But a few hours before this deadline expired he extended it to Jan. 15.

Mr. Mintoff confirmed, however, that a Libyan Air Force plane that landed at Valletta yesterday brought a group of technicians and equipment to run the airport when the British Royal Air Force, which now controls all personnel and facilities, is withdrawn.

"Finest Hour"

To cheers from the government benches, Mr. Mintoff declared, "This is the Maltese people's finest hour."

The prime minister said the British were angry because they had made a "false move."

All necessary precautions are being taken so that when the British leave life in Malta will carry on and the Maltese will lack nothing, he said.

Mr. Mintoff was replying to a request from the opposition Nationalist party leader, Borg Olivier, for a statement on developments in the British-Maltese deadlock and reports that "members of a foreign armed force," other than the British, were in Malta.

A wildly cheering crowd outside the Parliament building mobbed the prime minister's car and threw flowers when he arrived for the first session of the year of the House of Representatives.

In a demonstration of support for his stand in the clash with Britain and his withdrawal ultimatum, about 1,500 party followers massed in the square outside the Parliament buildings, which were heavily guarded by police.

As he drove up, the crowd burst through the police cordon to halt and surround his car.

As the session got underway the crowd kept up a steady chant of "Mintoff" and sang the Labor party's anthem.

Earlier reports had said about 4,000 dock workers would stage a march to Parliament, but the

Nixon Plans GIs in Vietnam Until Hanoi Releases POWs

President Set for 2d Term Bid

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon left little doubt last night that he intends to run for a second term in office, and he said that his present inclination is to keep Vice-President Agnew on the Republican ticket.

Mr. Nixon refused the opportunity offered by Dan Rather, the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent who interviewed him on a one-hour television special last night, to announce his candidacy formally.

But he said that he would disclose his decision before Jan. 14, and he conceded later that there was "good reason to think that I might make the decision in that direction" [to run for reelection].

In addition, Mr. Nixon gave clear evidence of having thought long and hard about the details of his unannounced candidacy, asserting at one point that he would engage in no "partisan" political activities until after the Republican convention, and saying at another point that he hoped that Mr. Agnew would run with him.

His endorsement of Mr. Agnew was his strongest in many months, and came amid continuing speculation here that Mr. Nixon may yet select another figure—Secretary of the Treasury John P. Connally, for example—to join him on the ticket.

Some 'Controversy'

"My view is that one" should not break up a winning combination," he said, describing the Vice-President as a man of dignity and courage. He added:

"He has, at times, been a man of controversy, but when a man has done a good job in a position, when he has been part of a winning team, I believe that he should stay on the team. That is my thinking at this time."

Although much of last night's program dealt with foreign policy—Mr. Nixon seemed to return to it, almost by instinct, at every turn—he gave a strong defense of his record in the White House, promised that he would have an even better set of performances to put before the American voters next November, and carefully sidestepped at least one question that might have been politically troublesome.

New Traffic Talks By Two Germans

BONN, Jan. 3 (AP).—East and West Germany will resume talks on a traffic agreement on Jan. 30 in East Berlin, Ruediger von Weizsäcker, a Bonn spokesman, said today.

Discussions will be conducted between State Secretary Egon Bahr, of West Germany, and Michael Kohl, of East Germany, who negotiated the accord covering transit between West Germany and West Berlin, which took effect Jan. 1. The new agreement is to cover things such as visits by West Germans to East Germany and commercial traffic between the two German states.

The question involved Gov. George Wallace of Alabama. Mr. Nixon was asked whether he considered Mr. Wallace's views "a threat to holding this society together."

Mr. Nixon, who avoided direct attacks on Gov. Wallace in 1968, who is under fire from conservatives and who is well aware of the potential power of the Alabama constituency, chose not to comment on the question except to say that Mr. Wallace was "not our problem."

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President Nixon at White House TV interview.

Supply Buildup 'Historic'

Red Offensive in Highlands Of Vietnam Expected Soon

By Peter Jay

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (WP).—The buildup of Communist supplies in the Central Highlands has reached "historic" proportions and may indicate a major offensive early this year, senior U.S. military sources said today.

According to intelligence reports, the sources said, North Vietnam is gearing up for large-scale military action in the first months of 1972 in an effort to make a political impact in the United States—perhaps before President Nixon leaves for Peking in February.

"The enemy has never stockpiled as much stuff up there [in the Central Highlands] as he has now," one general officer said in an interview. "He's in a frame of mind to make a push, and that's what we're going to see."

Over Past Few Months

The sources said the military supplies were brought down the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North Vietnam over the past few months, and thus were already in place before last week's U.S. bombing raids on supply depots above the Demilitarized Zone.

The focus of any offensive could be the mountainous area around Plei Ku and Kon Tum, where the borders of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia meet.

Two South Vietnamese fire support bases near Kon Tum were the targets last spring for furious assaults by the North Vietnamese, who were repulsed in several weeks of bloody fighting.

South Vietnamese troops in the Central Highlands were placed on alert last week, following reports that two North Vietnamese divisions were moving into position to the west of Plei Ku, across the border in Laos and Cambodia.

The figures do not include 13,000 Navy personnel with the Seventh Fleet operating off the coast of Vietnam.

The breakdown of current U.S. forces includes 119,700 Army, 7,800 Navy actually in the country, 800 Marines, 28,800 Air Force and 100 Coast Guard.

Rockets Hit Danang Air Base

North Vietnamese Attacking in Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—North Vietnamese troops pushed back into the Cambodian rubber country northwest of Saigon following a partial South Vietnamese withdrawal and launched heavy shelling attacks on allied bases there yesterday and today, military sources said.

South Vietnamese intelligence reports also indicated the guerrillas may be in the process of moving sizeable units into areas well south of the Cambodian plantation country around Dan Heng, 40 miles northwest of Saigon.

A sharp clash between Communist and government troops in the Cambodian border province of Svay Rieng yesterday left 13 government soldiers and 40 Communists dead.

In South Vietnam, Communist guerrillas fired four rockets into the big U.S. air base at Danang early today, 55 minutes after a unilateral Viet Cong New Year's cease-fire expired, the U.S. Command said. The attack may have been a reprisal for American

can air strikes against North Vietnam last week.

One American was wounded and three U.S. planes were damaged in the attack with 100-pound rockets, military spokesmen said.

U.S. spokesmen said the attack at Danang was the first there since Aug. 25. They identified the damaged aircraft only as "fixed-wing, non-combat" type. Two suffered only minor damage

U.S. Reduces Vietnam GIs To 157,000

SAIGON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The United States military command in South Vietnam announced today that there were 157,000 American troops in the country at the end of 1971, a drop of 180,000 from the previous year.

The figures do not include 13,000 Navy personnel with the Seventh Fleet operating off the coast of Vietnam.

The breakdown of current U.S. forces includes 119,700 Army, 7,800 Navy actually in the country, 800 Marines, 28,800 Air Force and 100 Coast Guard.

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He said that he had probed

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Reds maintain pressure on Laos base. Page 2.

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in withdrawing its entire airborne division from Cambodia has left the government's 25th Infantry Division, supported by a few small Cambodian units, as the major force opposing the Communists in the plantation area.

One brigade of the airborne division was sent to the Dan Tieng area, 45 miles south of the plantation area, to cope with increasing Communist pressure there, and two others were brought back to Saigon last week for refitting.

They are expected to be shipped to the Central Highlands, where a sizeable Communist offensive is also expected.

U.S. Force Of 25,000 To 35,000

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (NYT).—President Nixon said last night that the United States would continue to decrease its involvement in Vietnam in coming months, but he said 25,000 to 35,000 U.S. soldiers would remain until the North Vietnamese released all their American prisoners of war.

In an hour-long nationally televised interview with Columbia

Broadcasting System correspondent Dan Rather, Mr. Nixon gave what amounted to a long-range view of how he sees the Vietnam war ending. He said the United States still prefers a negotiated settlement through the Paris peace talks, but will continue the process of "Vietnamization" if no negotiated progress is achieved.

He said that the heavy bombing of North Vietnam last week was a response to enemy attacks on American reconnaissance planes and a Dec. 19 shelling of Saigon. He said the raids were "very, very effective" and, as a result, that he would make later this month another withdrawal announcement to bring the American force level below the 139,000 targeted for Feb. 1.

22,500 a Month

The rate of withdrawal has been about 22,500 a month since Mr. Nixon began cutting back on American forces from the high of 539,000 in 1969. Mr. Nixon said that "before the first of February, I will make another withdrawal announcement."

"Our withdrawal will continue on schedule, at least at the present rate, possibly at somewhat a larger rate," he said. "This will bring the American troop level in Vietnam to a very low level, well before the [November] election," he said.

But he pledged—as the administration has before—not to make a complete withdrawal until North Vietnam agrees to the prisoner release.

"Can the President of the United States, sitting in this office with the responsibility for 1,400 prisoners of war and 1,500 missing in action through South-east Asia, because they are also potential POWs, can he withdraw all of our forces as long as the enemy holds one American as a prisoner of war?" he asked rhetorically.

"The answer is no," he said.

A Bargaining Position

He said that in order to have any bargaining position with the North Vietnamese, "we will have to continue to retain a residual force in Vietnam and we will have to continue the possibility of air strikes on the North Vietnamese."

He said that as the North Vietnamese examine the alternatives, they may decide as they see the American involvement in Vietnam ending, "that it would be well for them not to retain our POWs and run the risk that it would be necessary for the United States to stay in Vietnam."

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Despite Senator's War Views

Kennedy Drops Plan to Enter Campaign to Block Jackson

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was seriously considering active intervention in the 1972 Democratic convention two months ago, but now he says he has dropped any such idea.

In a private conversation last October, Sen. Kennedy expressed serious reservations about the candidacy of Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington and indicated that he would personally move in an effort to block his nomination at the convention if it proved necessary.

Yesterday, the Massachusetts Democrat conceded that Sen. Jackson's views on the war in Vietnam "would make it exceedingly difficult for me to support him," but said that he cannot foresee abandoning his own impartiality to enter the field against any of the Democratic contenders.

"If Jackson were leading going into the convention, it would not influence me to reconsider my position," Sen. Kennedy said in a telephone interview from Sun Valley, Idaho, where he was on vacation. "I would not be a candidate to head off Jackson. That wouldn't bring me into it."

This movement by Sen. Kennedy away from a more active political role in 1972 reinforces the widespread belief among Democratic leaders that he will not seek the nomination. But it does not eliminate the possibility that the senator could be drafted in the event of a convention deadlock next July.

Sen. Kennedy has expressed surprise to friends that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine has not wrapped up the Democratic presidential nomination already. Sen. Kennedy believes, as a consequence, that some of the other Democratic competitors are likely to make stronger bids in the coming months than he previously anticipated.

In Sen. Kennedy's current view, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey has been seriously underestimated as a presidential contender and should be regarded as an underdog with steadily increasing strength, while Sen. George S. McGovern is moving into a more competitive position.

Sen. Kennedy's earlier opposition to Sen. Jackson was expressed in an interview that will appear in *Esquire* next week. The senator asked at the time that his views not be published until the magazine article was ready to appear.

After two more months in which to assess the views and prospects of the candidates, Sen. Kennedy concluded that he would not work against any of the Democratic contenders in the convention and could support any of the likely winners during the campaign.

In the case of Sen. Jackson, whose support for the Vietnam war "is so completely contradictory" to his own views, Sen. Kennedy said that he would back him "with very little enthusiasm," compared to other possible Democratic nominees.

Sen. Kennedy said that the reputation of bombing in Vietnam had reinforced the war as a political issue for 1972. If President Nixon does not end the war, he declared, "I'm going to work as intensely, as actively and as persuasively as I can to insure that alternative."

Backers Enter Nixon in N.H. Primary Vote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—A group of supporters of President Nixon took the first move to formalize his bid for a second term by entering him today in New Hampshire's March 7 primary.

Mr. Nixon said last night that he would make known his decision by the end of next week, but left little or no doubt that, as expected, since the first look-off, he would run for re-election.

His New Hampshire backers, headed by former Gov. Lane Dwinelle, went to the Statehouse in Concord this morning and filed petitions containing 2,000 signatures—twice the number necessary—to put Mr. Nixon on the ballot for the first voting in the nation in this presidential election year.

Sen. Vance Hartke, D., Ind., also announced today, as expected, that he was entering the New Hampshire Democratic primary, while conservative Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R., Ohio, said that he was getting the necessary signatures to file against the President in the GOP race. Liberal Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., already has filed.

Sen. Hartke made his announcement at the spot in Manchester where 42 years ago John F. Kennedy announced that he would run for President.

Speaking to newsmen in the lobby of the Sheraton-Corcoran Hotel, Sen. Hartke said: "The American people and the world cannot afford four more years of Richard Nixon's failures."

He said that the American people "deserve something better than half measures grounded on half truths, duplicity, confusion and deceit."

"The time has come to stop insulting our national intelligence," he said.

Rep. Ashbrook, who last week accused Mr. Nixon of failure to follow through on pledges to conservatives, said that he had half the signatures needed to get on the New Hampshire ballot and had raised enough money for a strong campaign.

Flanked by about 25 youths—many of them members of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom—Rep. Ashbrook told a news conference that he would like to get 15 to 20 percent of the Republican vote in the primary.

In entering petitions at Concord to put Mr. Nixon on the New Hampshire ballot, Mr. Dwinelle, chairman of the committee to re-elect the President, said: "I have had no contact with anyone who saw him on the television last night should be able to guess that he anticipated it (the filing)."

'International Book Year' Set By UNESCO

PARIS, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has declared 1972 International Book Year.

In making the announcement, René Maheu, director general of UNESCO, pointed out that the need for books is booming in underdeveloped countries in step with a rise in literacy. But, these countries produce less than a fifth of the world's books.

"It is only through international exchange," Mr. Maheu said, "that these countries can fulfill the demand for publishing materials." In the long run, he went on, "this need can be satisfied only through the development of national publishing industries (in underdeveloped countries)."

Mr. Maheu called on UNESCO member nations to seek ways of implementing the General Conference resolution to make books more widely available in the developing countries.



QUITE A STUNT—Jean Paul Boyvin, a French-Canadian clown touring Australia with Hollywood Auto Dare Devils, says this trick only works if you have a good sense of balance, an excellent driver and you haven't forgotten to put some air in your tires.

News Analysis

Methadone Treatment in U.S. To Combat Heroin Is Growing

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Although still an experimental drug not yet approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the use of methadone to treat heroin addiction has grown dramatically over the last six years—from a handful of patients to scores of programs in dozens of cities across the country.

The reason is the strong public pressure to "do something" about heroin.

Mayor John V. Lindsay responded to that pressure recently by announcing that New York City will put most of its drug treatment eggs into the methadone basket, more than tripling the present 3,000-patient methadone maintenance program in the next six months.

Despite its increasing acceptance, methadone remains highly controversial. While the medical consensus is that it can be helpful for some heroin addicts when given in programs that also offer rehabilitation services, it is clear from the experience of many programs that methadone is not the whole answer. Heroin addicts are a diverse group and there are many for whom methadone does not work.

One objection to methadone programs is that rather than curing addiction, they simply substitute for the illegal heroin a legal drug—methadone—an addicting narcotic on which the addict remains dependent. Methadone blocks the painful symptoms of heroin withdrawal but in proper doses does not produce a "high."

Easier to Quit

Methadone backers counter that it is easier to taper off methadone than heroin and that every day an addict is on methadone is a day in which he does not need to steal to buy heroin. In the better programs it is also a day in which the addict has time to participate in rehabilitation efforts.

Another objection is that in programs not rigidly controlled, young heroin users who are not yet solidly hooked may needlessly be put on methadone and addicted to their "cure." Hasty efforts to bring the substitute drug to all addicts without rehabilitation services, it is felt, may help little and harm more.

Recently, for example, the Journal of the American Medical Association published a report illustrating that a quickly set up and poorly run methadone program in Washington, D.C., had failed to diminish the heroin usage of many of its clients and that many, instead of using the drug themselves, were selling it on the street. Methadone is used by some addicts to tide themselves over when they are unable to get heroin.

In New York, Mayor Lindsay's planned expansion of the methadone program was criticized by Howard A. Jones, chairman of the State Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. He favored only a "cautious" expansion of maintenance programs and opposed the use of the synthetic narcotic for any length of time. "It's so close to a surrender to the problem," he said.

Antagonists Studied

Mr. Jones said he hoped that progress would soon be made in the development of so-called "heroin antagonists," which block the euphoria associated with the drug over prolonged periods.

Indeed, because methadone is only partly successful, attention is turning more and more to the heroin antagonists. These drugs not only chemically prevent the body from responding to heroin but, unlike methadone, are non-addictive. The antagonists have been known since the 1950s but only in recent years have drug companies begun to develop their potential.

The two best-known experimental antagonists are cyclozinc and naloxone. When injected into the body, the antagonist molecules are believed to attach themselves to the heroin receptor sites on the nerves where heroin does its work. If the receptor sites are already occupied by antagonist molecules, no quantity of heroin molecules will be able to reach the nerves.

The chief problem with present antagonists, which are injected, is that their effect wears off in 24 hours or less. When given by mouth, dangerously large doses are required to produce even a fraction of the desired effect. Some forms are also prohibitively expensive to synthesize.

A number of pharmaceutical firms are experimenting with modified forms of cyclozinc and naloxone and with several wholly different but similarly acting drugs that may be longer lasting and taken orally. One of the most promising is a modified naloxone in which a single dose has blocked the effects of heroin for two to three weeks in dogs. It has not yet been tried in humans.

Gregory Has Lost 70 Pounds in His Fast Against War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP).—Dick Gregory says he's lost 70 pounds in his fast that began April 24 and admits to some hunger but "my energy level is very high."

The 38-year-old black comedian has been consuming nothing but fruit juice and water in a Gandhian demonstration to protest the Vietnam war.

He's been touring college campuses, joking about food and speaking on everything from the war to drugs.

Mr. Gregory said in an interview that the public is fascinated by what he doesn't eat. "We have such a hangup with food that when a man stops eating, it really puts folks uptight."

A typical meal for Mr. Gregory, who now weighs in at 88 pounds, contains: the juice of two pears, two apples, nine oranges, two grapefruits and a pound of grapes.

He said: "The hunger is a mental thing."

Italy Will Repay Settlers Ousted By Libya Regime

ROME, Jan. 3 (UPI).—The Italian government today pledged partial payment to Italian settlers who were forced to leave their property behind when they were expelled from Libya in 1970.

A law, which went into effect yesterday, provides that the payments should be considered "advances" pending an international agreement with Libya. The government of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has refused to pay indemnities on the grounds that Italy exploited Libya during 30 years of colonial rule that ended in World War II.

The government gave no estimate of the value of property left behind by the 22,000 Italians expelled from Libya. It said that it would repay 70 percent of the loss suffered by Italians who owned property estimated at up to \$17,200 and smaller percentages for larger holdings, including only 10 percent for figures exceeding \$88,000.

French Prison Sit-in

NIMES, France, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Reinforcements of riot police were rushed to the local jail here today after a sit-in by most of the prisoners in the jail work-shops demanding better working and detention conditions. But no violence was reported at the demonstration by 430 of the prison's 480 detainees early today.

Specializing in Cars, Toys, Foods

'Mini-Naders' Fighting for U.S. Consumers

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI).—There is a new phenomenon in the consumer movement these days: the "mini-Nader."

Mini-Naders are private consumer crusaders who have learned the basic tenets of aggressive watchdogging from the nation's most famous consumer advocate, Ralph Nader. But while Mr. Nader continues to aim at a variety of targets, the new crop has chosen to concentrate on specific consumer complaints.

Not surprisingly, several of the most active new advocates are former associates of Mr. Nader. And the fields on which most of them are concentrating are those in which Mr. Nader's investigations first called attention to abuses.

In the auto-safety field, for example, there is Lowell Dodge, a 31-year-old lawyer who runs the Center for Auto Safety in Washington, D.C. Nader spent much of its time this year preparing a critical report on the Volkswagen, testing auto tires in an effort to come up with a quality-grading system and setting up a pilot auto-complaint center in Cleveland.

Local Centers

For the coming year, Mr. Dodge said in an interview, he hopes to set up a network of similar local complaint centers in the Volkswagen, testing auto tires in an effort to come up with a quality-grading system and setting up a pilot auto-complaint center in Cleveland.

Reuss Says Loopholes Remain

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Rep. Henry S. Reuss has reported that 112 Americans with annual incomes of more than \$200,000 were legally able to avoid paying any federal income taxes for 1970.

"The tax reform act of 1969 was supposed to end this grand-scale tax avoidance," the Wisconsin Democrat said Saturday, "but it is obvious now that it hasn't done so."

Rep. Reuss, who has long been an advocate of tax reform, said that three of 112 Americans who paid no taxes reported incomes of more than \$1 million.

He did not identify any of the non-taxpayers in his statement which, he said, was based on information supplied to him at his request by the Treasury Department.

Before the Reform

In 1969, the year before the tax reform act went into effect, 300 persons with incomes of more than \$200,000 paid no federal taxes, including 52 persons who had incomes of more than \$1 million.

Rep. Reuss and Rep. James Corman, D., Calif., are co-sponsors of a new tax reform bill that would, they assert, raise about \$19 million in additional taxes by closing the tax-escape routes still open to the wealthy.

Prior to 1969, about half of those who paid no taxes on income were in the "top 1 percent."

112 High-Income Americans

Untaxed Despite Reform Law

comes of over \$200,000 used interest deductions.

In a typical case, the individual borrows money to buy long-term growth stocks or real estate of relatively low current value. He expects to make capital gains, but not for some years. Meanwhile, the interest affects all or most of what would otherwise be his taxable income.

While putting a limit on the interest deductions, those whose sole income is interest on the bonds of state and local governments were still able to avoid all taxes. And the increases in the 1969 measure on some individuals whose sole income is from oil and gas operations were nominal.

"What we ought to do," Rep. Reuss said, "is simply close the loopholes that oilmen, wealthy executives, real estate speculators and those with great inherited wealth use to escape taxes."

Rep. Mills to Visit EEC Next Week

BRUSSELS, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—A delegation from the powerful House Ways and Means Committee will discuss outstanding questions between the United States and the Common Market when it visits Brussels next week.

The delegation, headed by the chairman of the committee, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., will fly in on Monday for a two-day visit.

The delegation's visit precedes by three days the reopening of trade negotiations between the six Common Market countries and the United States, in which the American government is asking for several specific concessions from the European Economic Community.

Astronauts to Warsaw

WARSAW, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The crew of Apollo-15 will make a seven-day visit to Warsaw later this month, U.S. Embassy sources said today. The lunar trio—David Scott, Alfred Worden and James Irwin—have been invited by the Polish Academy of Sciences.

Nixon Trip's Advance Unit Is in Peking

Final Planning Task Of 31 Americans

PEKING, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—An American advance party flew into Peking today to make final preparations for President Nixon's visit next month.

The 31 Americans, headed by Brig. Gen. Alexander Haig, Mr. Nixon's deputy national security adviser, and including presidential press secretary Ron Ziegler, were driven to Peking's Great Hall of the People, where state guests are normally entertained.

Gen. Haig is authorized to handle any substantive aspects of the President's visit. His discussions will be much more technical than those held by Mr. Nixon's chief security adviser, Henry Kissinger, on his second trip here last October.

Press arrangements for Mr. Nixon's visit and the possibility of live television coverage will be among the subjects discussed with officials here during the American delegation's stay, which is expected to last for at least a week.

Observers note that both sides may want to discuss Vietnam. China may wish to raise the question of the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam late last month.

Preliminary Contact

Gen. Haig may have been asked to make preliminary contact over American prisoners of war in North Vietnam. Mr. Nixon said in a television interview yesterday that he would raise the subject with the Chinese leaders if no progress had been made with Hanoi before his China trip.

The U.S. presidential Boeing-707, which brought the Americans here, was delayed by Peking's first snow of the year.

When it arrived, the aircraft—bearing the words "United States of America"—taxied right up to the airport terminal and halted beneath a giant portrait of Mao Tse-tung.

Prancing the aircraft in the background were posters saying "Long Live the Great Leader Chairman Mao" and "Long Live the Great Communist Party of China."

During Mr. Kissinger's visit his plane remained parked throughout, far away from the terminal.

Observers believed it was useful for the American air crew to accustom itself to the weather conditions as there could still be snow here at the end of February.

Come to the Flavor of Marlboro

The simple things are important in the life of the American cowboy. Fresh country air and a good horse. The smell of breakfast steaks, clean open land and time to enjoy it. The rich full flavor of a Marlboro cigarette. Wherever people smoke for flavor, you'll find the Marlboro Brand.

ONLY A BANK
can offer you the possibility
of doubling your capital
in 8 years

10.000 FF
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NET OF ALL CHARGES
without any deductions
Investments by instalments of 5.000 FF
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Anticipated reimbursement on a fixed date
with 6 months' advance notice

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ET D'INVESTISSEMENTS**

entered on the list of Banks under No. 181 7
(French law of June 13, 1941)
26 Bd d'Inde MONTE-CARLO (Principality of Monaco)
Booth No. 301 HT
with no engagement on your part

Continuing Top Consultations

Sadat, Soviet Envoy Confer For Second Time in Six Days

CAIRO, Jan. 3 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat conferred today with Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Vinogradov, their second meeting in six days, the Middle East News Agency reported.

The meeting followed Mr. Sadat's discussions yesterday with the nation's top military commanders.

The semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram described the president's talks with the supreme commander of the armed forces as "the first of a series of meetings starting this week to finalize Egyptian strategy against Israel."

The news agency said Hafez Ismail, the president's adviser on national security affairs, attended the discussions today but gave no further details.

President Sadat met Ambassador Vinogradov Dec. 29 at that time, news reports in Beirut said. Russia had given the Egyptian leader the go-ahead to launch hostilities against Israel and assurances that Moscow would provide offensive weapons for the Egyptian armed services.

In another meeting, the agency said, President Sadat conferred with Ashraf Ghobrial,

the chief Egyptian delegate to Washington.

Mr. Ghobrial arrived in Cairo Dec. 27 for consultations with the government on the Middle East crisis. He was expected to return to the United States later this month, government officials said.

Pravda Assails 'Farce'

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—The U.S. decision to resume delivery of Phantom fighter-bombers to Israel was "the end of a farce," the Soviet Communist party newspaper, Pravda, said today.

The newspaper blamed Israel and the United States for the continuing crisis in the Middle East, but made no mention of Soviet arms deliveries to Egypt.

The real reason for the U.S. decision was the "tremendous influence" of Zionist circles on the government, "as the Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram has rightly pointed out," Pravda added.

Israeli-French Meeting

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Israeli Ambassador Ashraf Ben-Natan will meet President Georges Pompidou Thursday in an attempt to break a deadlock in negotiations for settling the dispute over 50 Mirage jets which has marred relations between the two countries, diplomatic sources said today.

Negotiations were started last November when Israel agreed to discuss a French offer to buy back the aircraft sold to the Israeli government and later placed under embargo by De Gaulle.

Discussions have not moved beyond the initial stage, an Israeli official said.

The French want Israel to take its money back and forget about the Mirage deal made before the 1967 Middle East war. The Israelis say if there is a breach of contract, compensation should be paid.

Alternatively, if the contract is valid and the planes remain Israeli property, then Israel wants to sell them back to France at present-day market value.

Israel is reported to be asking for about \$15 million a plane, instead of the \$1 million it paid in 1967, plus interest payments on the \$50 million which it paid in advance.

The Israeli government also expects France to pledge to supply its air force with the spare parts it needs for its Mirage squadrons purchased early in the 1960s.

The case could turn into a test action for British Petroleum's challenge of Libyan sales of crude oil from BP's wells in Libya. BP's installations in Libya were nationalized Dec. 7.

To Establish Ownership

Lawyers for British Petroleum alleged that the crude aboard the Capitan Elias came from BP wells and, therefore, is the property of the British oil company.

BP sought to establish ownership of the oil on grounds that Libyan nationalization was illegal.

The two-man Libyan delegation is awaiting an appointment with the Italian Foreign Ministry. But the Libyan Embassy said no time has yet been set.

Judge Pinciarolo said the oil samples, totaling 15 kilos of crude, were on deposit with the Syracuse court.

He said a new court decision was necessary to have them examined in a laboratory to determine their source.

The Capitan Elias carried 57,000 tons of crude. It unloaded it in the pipes of the Sincat refinery after the samples were taken.

The refinery is owned by Milan-based Montedison, which has a long-term contract to refine Libyan crude and return the refined product to Libya.

Judge Pinciarolo said the seizure of the oil samples would expire within 40 days unless BP takes further action to bring the case before a court.

Not Uncommon

"It's becoming not at all uncommon for people in New York to go to London for the weekend, just for three or four days," said Christian Dubreuil, president of one of New York's largest charter-flight agencies, Four Europe



United Press International.

INAUGURATION—Liberia's 19th president, William R. Tolbert, kneeling in prayer in front of presidential chair prior to inaugural address during two-hour ceremony in sweltering heat yesterday in Monrovia. Mrs. Richard Nixon at left.

Tolbert Sworn In, Pledges A Better Life for Liberians

MONROVIA, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—William R. Tolbert was sworn in as the 19th president of Liberia today, pledging social improvements, self-discipline in government spending and a new role for youth in the nation's "struggle for higher heights."

The 58-year-old president also made his first reference to a dialogue with South Africa, rejecting the idea of talks with any country "who stubbornly refuse to accept and adhere to the fundamental principles of the universal declaration of human rights."

The oath was administered by Mr. Tolbert's eldest brother, Sen. Frank Tolbert, acting president of the Senate, before 1,500 persons in the newly opened Centennial Memorial Pavilion here, where all Liberia's presidents have been installed.

Among the representatives of more than 50 nations at the inauguration was Mrs. Richard Nixon, Evangelist Billy Graham, a friend of President Tolbert, and also in the American delegation.

The guests also included President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast, Hubert Maga of Dahomey, Hamani Diori of Niger, and Mokhtar Ould Daddah of Mauritania, who is current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

President Tolbert, a Baptist businessman, who became chief of state on President William Tubman's death in July, took the oath in an open-necked Afro-cut suit. Top hats and tails were worn for the first inauguration held here in informal dress.

In a 6,000-word inaugural address, Mr. Tolbert reaffirmed "with due regard to the ties of

history, culture and tradition which have bound our two nations," Liberia's traditional friendship with the United States.

But he also declared Liberia would "write to the foreign rhythm of the African continent." He was greeted with applause as he continued: "We dance instead, with steadfast grace, to the African drums of age-long passion for wholesome, social and economic betterment."

The president then left by motorcade for his executive mansion. Scores of thousands lined his route, cheering, shouting, dancing, keeping in an exuberant display of loyalty and welcome to the new chief executive of black Africa's oldest independent state.

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A Victory Over Machines

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The British General Post Office declared £200,000 worth of machines useless today because people are better.

The 20 machines were designed to handle annually 200 million calls from persons seeking information about telephone numbers of firms, friends or associates.

The machines were given a year's tryout. They failed it. Officials said "hello girls"—the traditional operators—were far more efficient, "quicker at finding the numbers."

Resigned in October, the last four-party center-left government under Ahti Karjalainen resigned last October when the Social Democrats opposed a demand from the farmers to raise prices on agricultural products.

It was formed on the basis of the election in 1970 and originally also included the People's Democratic League. But the two Communist members walked out of the government last spring as a protest against exempting certain goods from price controls.

Social Democratic party leader Rafael Paasio said last tonight that it was still too early to give any definite answer as to what form of government Finland will get. "The election result was not a clear answer. But I hope we will have a new government during the spring," he said.

Final results of the two-day election were not expected until tomorrow morning.

men and diplomats—who often commute to Europe and back in a few days—would not be able to qualify for discounts on travel fares. Discount rates, which run as low as \$72 on the New York-London route, usually require a minimum stay abroad of 14 or 17 days.

Starting Jan. 15, however, the scheduled times for the first time, will give a discount for people making a quick trip abroad. The special fare, which the airlines hope will tap new business and encourage a "second vacation" in a season when the airlines' excess-seat problems are heaviest, will be limited to a week's stay abroad, be good only in winter, and require purchase of hotel and other land accommodations worth at least \$70 in addition to the air fare.

The new fare is scheduled to be \$200 round trip between New York and London, with proportionately higher rates to other cities, \$250 between New York and Rome, for example. However, because of the recent devaluation of the dollar, the new fares—as well as all other international air fares—are subject to possible upward revision at a meeting of airline officials, scheduled to begin Wednesday in Geneva.

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Served on Wartime Agencies

Charles E. Wilson Dies at 85; Ex-GE Head Held U.S. Posts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (WP)—Charles Edward Wilson, who rose from an office boy to become president of the General Electric Co. and to hold key government posts, died today at his home in Scarsdale, N.Y. He was 85.

Mr. Wilson became GE's president in 1940 but quit the \$175,000-a-year job three years later when President Franklin D. Roosevelt offered him a \$3,000-a-year position as executive vice-chairman of the War Production Board.

In accepting government service, Mr. Wilson said, "It took me 40 years to climb to the presidency of GE, and it took me 40 seconds to lose it."

But two years later, in late 1944, Mr. Wilson went back to General Electric, having resigned from the board because of what he called "unjust attacks" on him and members of his staff.

Mr. Wilson left GE for good, however, in 1950 when President Harry S. Truman named him chairman of the Office of Defense Mobilization during the Korean war.

When the Communists joined the conflict, Mr. Truman declared a national emergency and put Mr. Wilson in charge of production, manpower, wages, prices, transportation and defense buying.

One of his first acts was to proclaim that "nobody, I said nobody," was going to make excessive profits from the defense emergency without being prosecuted.

Fifteen months later, he resigned his post after a dispute with Mr. Truman over proposed wage increases for steel workers, which Mr. Wilson opposed as "a serious threat to the stabilization of our nation's economy."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Wilson told Mr. Truman "my sense of justice" had been violated and that the board's recommendation for a 17 1/2 cent-a-hour increase "regards the principle of equity on which I understood our whole control program was based."

At the time of his resignation, Mr. Wilson also expressed the belief that the United States and its allies against Communism had gained "the balance of power" in military production.

Despite his angry outbursts against policy decisions and internal governmental workings, Mr. Wilson, a native of New York City, was known as a man of easy-going good humor who worked hard at anything he tackled.

In 1889, Mr. Wilson, who never went to college, got a job with

a small electric company at \$3 a week. He was 13 years old. His energy and initiative carried him from one promotion to another as he rose to roles of major importance.

Following his last post in government, Mr. Wilson was chairman of W. R. Grace and Co. from 1955 to 1958. He spent his retirement years bowling, golfing and deep-sea fishing.

King of Denmark Has Heart Attack; No Danger Seen

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 3 (UPI)—King Frederik IX of Denmark rested in a Copenhagen hospital today after suffering an acute heart attack. A royal court spokesman said the monarch's life was not in danger.

A bulletin this afternoon from Amalienborg Palace, the home of the royal family, said there had been a slight improvement in the king's condition during the day.

The bulletin said: "His majesty the king suffered an acute heart condition that necessitated admission to the Municipal Hospital, coronary department."

"In the course of the day there has been a small improvement. The general condition is under the circumstances satisfactory. The temperature this afternoon was 38.5 (centigrade)," the bulletin said.

The 72-year-old ruler fell ill with influenza after his traditional New Year's Eve speech to the Danish people and a spokesman said he had "a touch of pneumonia" on Saturday. The king cancelled all engagements over the weekend.

King Frederik has reigned since 1947.

Three people injured in the explosion which ripped through an apartment building in suburban Argentina on Dec. 21 died in hospitals over the weekend, bringing the death toll in the blast to 17.

Paris Toll Up to 17

PARIS, Jan. 3 (Reuters)—Three people injured in the explosion which ripped through an apartment building in suburban Argentina on Dec. 21 died in hospitals over the weekend, bringing the death toll in the blast to 17.

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Soviet Writer

Said Ousted Over Zionism

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Alexander Galich, a Jewish playwright and songwriter expelled from the Moscow branch of the Soviet Writers' Union last week, was accused of trying to persuade Russian Jews to emigrate, unofficial sources said today.

The sources said orthodox writers accused Mr. Galich at a meeting last Wednesday of trying to corrupt Jews and other Soviet citizens and of having links with Zionists.

Mr. Galich is the composer of songs which—in Soviet eyes—are risqué both politically and sexually. The songs have not been published officially but are circulated privately on tape and other Soviet citizens and of having links with Zionists.

Throughout the meeting, the sources said, Mr. Galich's accusers addressed him by his real name, as "Comrade Gluzberg," rather than by his pen name "Galich." Writers at the meeting voted, 15-4, to expel Mr. Galich, informed sources said at the time.

The expulsion still has to be confirmed by the all-union body, but this is regarded as a formality once the local writers' union has taken such a decision.

Without membership in the Writers' Union, an author has virtually no possibility of having his works published by the official press or publishing houses. He is also deprived of such material benefits as cut-rate vacations at Black Sea resorts and a pension on retirement.

The four who voted against the expulsion were novelist and playwright Valentin Katayev, poetess Agniya Barto, playwright Alexei Arbusov and novelist Alexander Kuznetsov, the sources said.

The sources said Mr. Galich refused to speak in his own defense at the meeting. But they confirmed on questioning that he was a corresponding member of the unofficial Soviet Committee on Human Rights, founded by nuclear physicist Andrei Sakharov and two other Russian scientists.

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Mr. Gal

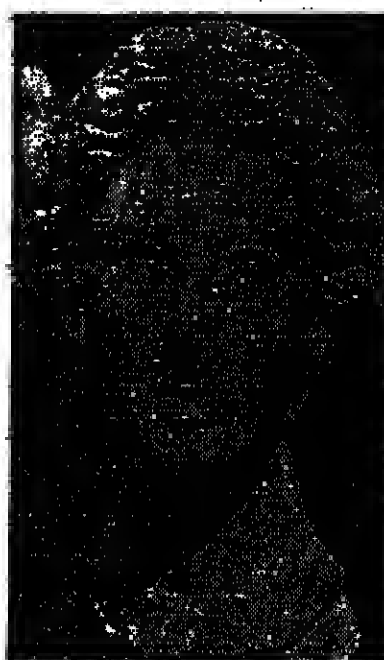
ARCHAEOLOGY New Controversy And Iris Love

By Sanka Knox

NEW YORK (NYT)—A group of terra-cotta goddesses and many bronze clasps excavated recently in Cnidus are according to a New York archaeologist, evidence that the Greeks settled in the area centuries earlier than previously thought. Until now, it had been supposed that Cnidus in southwestern Turkey on the Aegean Sea had been settled in 340-330 BC.

Found in Turkey heads of some terra-cotta statuettes unearthed at Cnidus by a group led by Iris C. Love

Iris C. Love



Collins. Mrs. Love, who became embroiled in the fall of 1970 in a controversy with the British Museum over her identification of a marble head in the museum's basement storage as part of the statue of Aphrodite carved by Praxiteles, again appears to be in collision with a British opinion.

Some years ago, two British scholars asserted that Cnidus was settled circa 840 BC, in a move from another site on the coast.

The new finds arguing an earlier date, all collected in stratified excavation in the sanctuary of Aphrodite, were presented by Miss Love in a report to the Archaeological Institute of America at its annual meeting in Cincinnati.

The bronze clasps, or fibulae, which resemble modern safety pins, were dated to 1000-800 BC. "They were evidently votive gifts to female deities," Miss Love said.

Statues of Aphrodite, Artemis, Cybele, Hermes and other gods and goddesses were among the terra-cottas.

Said to date from the sixth century BC to 30 BC and in size from miniature to 20 inches, the statuettes are notable for their wide range of type as well as quality.

"Some looked as if they had stepped off the Parthenon," Miss Love said.

At an interview before the meeting, she explained: "The history of Aphrodite's sanctuary is long and continuous; Cnidus was always there. The strategic location overlooking harbors and ap-

proaches by sea argues the case, quite apart from the stratified remains."

The case for and against the battered head in the British Museum as part of the statue of Aphrodite, which Praxiteles carved of Parian marble in 350 BC, is still debated by scholars. Miss Love remains steadfast in her belief: the museum firm in its dissent.

A key point in the museum's position is that the head was found in the sacred precinct of Demeter, five-eighths of a mile from the temple of Aphrodite.

"If the head is Aphrodite's, what was it doing there? Did it walk there?" the museum queried. A small clay copy of the Aphrodite was since dug up in the precinct.

Excavated. Found buried with a large miscellany of apparently unrelated statue fragments, the head was excavated in 1859 by Sir Charles Newton and was in a shipment of 350 crates of archaeological booty that he sent to the museum.

A great and famous statue of Demeter, the earth goddess, almost intact, was also shipped. Both the head and the Demeter were dated by museum scholars at the mid-4th century BC.

Now, Miss Love has posed new and "puzzling questions to ponder."

The questions grew out of her first and recent investigations of the Demeter precinct. She said this area "seems to have been built during the 3d century BC, or later." "All the trenches we dug show it to have been late," she went on. "This is very interesting, because the precinct was always dated to 240-330 BC."

Like Date. A like date has always been attached to the statue of Demeter, along with a possible attribution to Leagoras, a contemporary of Praxiteles, made by Sir Bernard Ashmole, former keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum.

The Demeter, Miss Love reported, was dated at the second half of the second century BC by Dr. Rhys Carpenter, former professor at Bryn Mawr and the 1969 recipient of the Archaeological Institute's annual gold medal.

A similar date for the head of Demeter was advanced by Dr. Evelyn Harrison of Columbia University, who thought that the rest of the statue was from the 4th century BC. Oddly, Miss Love's find included a small, fragmentary terra-cotta copy of the nude Aphrodite, which was found buried 10 feet deep in the precinct of Demeter.

OPERA IN LONDON Coming to Grips With 'Billy Budd'

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 3 (REX)—Conductor and cast do rather better by Benjamin Britten in the new Covent Garden revival of "Billy Budd" than Britten and his librettists do by them.

The opera, now 20 years old, has never been as popular as "Peter Grimes" and it probably never will be. The story by Herman Melville, is pretty hard to take, and the setting Britten's usually acute sense of symbolism seems to have deserted him.

That he himself has been aware of this may be inferred from the fact that in a 1961 revision he compressed the original four acts into two. He didn't cut enough. In the present version the first act runs to an hour and 20 minutes, the second to an hour and 10. They are too long. And it is not just a question of overall length. Each individual episode is too long. In "Billy Budd" Britten exhibits a Bruckneresque, and quite uncharacteristic, predilection for crashing red lights.

The falling would not be so troublesome had he written for his singers as he has written for his orchestra. The instrumental writing may be rated among his finest accompaniment, and this would account for the high esteem in which the opera has been held by those who think of opera primarily in orchestral terms.

Even they, as reviews in the London papers dem-

onstrated, have their misgivings about the book, with its tale of a young seaman, an epitome of innocent goodness, trapped by an envious master-at-arms, the epitome of evil, and allowed to be hanged for striking—and killing at one blow—his tormenter by a benevolent captain within whose power it lay to save him. The character simply will not come to life.

"Billy Budd" has been described as a kind of maritime Siegfried, or Parsifal. To an American he seems, especially as made up and played by Peter Clossop, rather closer to Laila Abner. The master-at-arms has been seen as a counterpart of Iago, complete with a lengthy "credo." Lacking Iago's subtlety, he seems, as sung by Forbes Robinson, closer to Pharrro. And the captain's passivity in the moment of crisis, as portrayed by Richard Lewis, costs him our sympathy. Billy Budd, characteristically, blames him as he is left off to be hanged. It may be doubted that anyone in the audience does.

Still, there is the wonderful writing for the orchestra, eloquently realized by Charles Mackerras and the Royal Opera House Orchestra. It compensates for the stilted setting of an oppressively pedestrian text. And the second act offers a naval battle, or at least a salvo, a killing, a drummed court-martial, and a hanging. It should be enough, but it isn't. What it lacks is tension. Just as, in the naval encounter, the battle is never joined, so in the opera Britten and his librettists have neither identified nor come to grips with the problem.

FOOD Slips of the Tongue and Avocados

By Waverly Root

PARIS (REX)—Avocado is a word which can be articulated without difficulty today, but it arrived at its present pronounceable state through a series of distortions in various languages. It was thus modified into *condito* in which the opera has been held by those who think of opera primarily in orchestral terms.

The most elaborate evasion occurred when this fruit-vegetable was baptized the alligator pear, a name often used for it in Florida, and explained there as resulting from the circumstance that it grows in areas also inhabited by alligators, whose scaly hide, moreover, is suggested by the rough skin of certain varieties of avocado. Actually this name antedates the arrival of the avocado tree in Florida, having first appeared in English-speaking Jamaica, the child of folk etymology (substitution of a familiar word for an unfamiliar one) and sound etymology (replacement of a word difficult to pronounce or understand by a common one which resembles it).

The reason the original name of the avocado caused so much difficulty for the Europeans was that it belonged to a language completely alien to theirs—Nahuatl, an Aztec tongue. "Avocado" in Nahuatl was *ahuacatl*, itself short for *ahuacahuatl*, testicle tree. Dictionaries explain this name as a reference to the aphrodisiac qualities of the fruit. The truth is probably just the other way around. The avocado gained its vague reputation for being aphrodisiac (which it is not) because of its appearance on the tree, especially as it tends to group its fruits among its shiny leaves so that it seems often to be growing in pairs.

Mexico. The avocado (scientific name *Persea americana*) is in all probability a native of Mexico, whose original range extended as far south as the Andean region of what is now Colombia and perhaps into Venezuela as well. Many experts dispute the native origin, however, because of the fact that it was in Peru that the Spanish conquistadores first encountered it, and add for good measure that it has been cultivated there for thousands of years. This is in contradiction with the testimony of Garcilaso de la Vega, son of a Spanish conquistador and an Incan princess, who wrote that the avocado was brought from Ecuador into the warm valleys near Cuzco by the Inca Tupac Yupanqui, which would make it in the 15th century, only shortly before the Spaniards arrived themselves.

The first person to describe the avocado was Martin Fernandez de Enciso, who saw it growing near Santa Marta, Colombia, when he was exploring the coast with one of the first Spanish expeditions to mainland America; he wrote of it in his "Suma de Geografía" in 1519. Seven years later Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo provided more details about this fruit, but no one showed any interest in importing it or eating it for another 500 years.

Although on its native ground and in other Latin American tropical and sub-tropical regions to which it had spread, the avocado was a cheap staple food (it is still inexpensive enough in several Latin American countries to be an everyday dish), it did not penetrate the United States until the 20th century. Until then, an occasional avocado might appear as a rare and costly luxury on the menu of Delmonico's, but it remained generally unknown.

There are three basic varieties of avocado, already recognized and described as early as 1858 by Fray Benito Cuatrecasas (Spanish) colonists showed more interest in the fruit than Spanish gourmets. The so-called West Indian avocado is the most distinctly tropical; the only place it will grow in the United States is southern Florida, and this is, in fact, the variety grown there. The Guatemalan avocado, a strain which developed in the uplands of that Central American country, has a thick woody skin and can survive somewhat lower temperatures than the West Indian variety, but not frost. The Mexican, the presumed ancestor of the others, is the hardest of all (but cannot tolerate more frost than the orange), and is the variety preferred by Californian growers.

The avocado is nourishing, containing in some varieties up to 25 percent of fat in the form of oil, important amounts of starch and about 2 percent protein. In contrast to most fruits, it has no appreciable amount of sugar or acid, which is what gives it, from the eater's point of view, the qualities of a vegetable rather than of a fruit.

(c) 1971, Waverly Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

Butchers and a Problem of Gender

By John L. Hess

PARIS (NYT)—The entry of women into what used to be the masculine trades has caught the French language with its genders down. If she refuses to be a *coiffeuse*, *condesse* or *masseuse*, a girl now may become a *professeuse* (teacher) but never a *professeur*, or an *avocat* (a lawyer) but seldom an *avocate*.

On the other hand, if she drives a bus, she's a *conductrice*, and if she becomes a physician (*médecin*), she may be called either a *docteur* or a *doctoresse*. But a *pharmacie* may be simply the spouse of the druggist, and a *bouche* is nearly always the butcher's wife.

Paris thus has nearly as many *bouchères* as *bouchers*; it would not be Paris without these ample women, bundled against the cold, who preside watchfully over the cashier's pulpit. One of them, however, poses a problem in gender because she also buys, cuts and trims beef.

Gabrielle Peyrat, née Godbert, learned the trade as a girl in Loos-en-Gohelle, a village in the north where she was born at the turn of the century. She helped her father, the village butcher, and when the men of this family were called up in World War I and the women fled the advancing Germans, it was natural for her, as a girl of 15, to find a job in a butcher shop.

After the war, she was married to a fellow worker, a wounded veteran of Verdun, and they bought Maison Henriette, on the Rue Chauveau-Lagarde near the Madeleine.

Mr. Peyrat died in 1939, and another war moved Mrs. Peyrat back to the cutting block.

During the war, she recalled, "I'd spend whole days waiting for the shop's ration, and sometimes there wasn't any. When there was, the clients each got about three ounces a week. Ah, it was ideal for a butcher—the customers never complained about the cut."

Since then, Mrs. Peyrat said, her routine has hardly changed:

Up at 5:30 and off to Les Halles (on bicycle at first, now by subway or afoot) to buy beef, which is delivered by a boy with a three-wheeler; back to the shop to trim it with a helper, then shutting between cutting block and cash desk until 7:30, except for the ritual three-hour lunchtime closing. Six days a week, four holidays a year, no vacations.

"It's no job for a woman," she said. "Sincerely not."



Gabrielle Peyrat, boucher-bouchère, at work in her shop near the Madeleine.

Her own case was different, she acknowledged. "I liked to *boucher*, because I was born in it." Then there was the roaring animation of Les Halles: "Oh, it was interesting! It scared me a little, at first—I felt sort of out of place at first. But I've never known a butcher who was vulgar to me."

"You know," she said, "when you're correct with men, they're always correct with you."

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U.S. Judicial Attitude to Women: 'Poor...Abominable'

By Dennis Stern

NEW YORK (AP)—The performance of the male-dominated judiciary in handling sex discrimination cases ranges from "poor to abominable," according to an analysis by two law professors of court opinions written since the 1870s.

Moreover, there is little indication that the trend of sex discrimination by law will be reversed, despite recent efforts by feminists.

The study, believed to be the first to examine the attitudes shaping judicial opinions on sex discrimination, was written by Prof. John D. Johnston Jr. and Prof. Charles L. Knapp and appears in the current issue of the New York University Law Review.

After analyzing many state and federal cases decided in the last 100 years, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Knapp, professors at NYU Law School, conclude that "with some notable exceptions"—judges over the years have "failed to bring to sex discrimination cases those judicial virtues of detachment, reflection and critical analysis which have served them so well with respect to other sensitive social issues."

Instead, the authors assert, the courts have historically demonstrated the belief "that women are—and ought to be—confined to the social roles of homemaker, wife and mother, and painfully employed if at all only in endeavor, which comport with their assumed subservient, child-oriented and decorative characteristics."

The professors do not place the blame solely on the judiciary, but contend that some of this injustice has been caused by the "discriminatory enactments" of male-dominated state legislatures. Such prejudices cover a broad spectrum: discrimination against women practicing law, access to public accommodations, job qualification, jury duty, public education and criminal sentencing.

An 1873 U.S. Supreme Court case, upholding an Illinois ruling that barred a woman from practicing law because she was a female, is cited by the authors as setting an example of judicial discrimination apparently followed during the next 100 years.

Justice Joseph P. Bradley wrote: "The paramount destiny and mission of women are to fulfill the noble and benign offices of wife and mother. This is the law of the Creator." It is within the province of the legislature to ordain what offices, positions and callings shall receive the benefit of those energies and responsibilities... which are presumed to predominate in the sterner sex."

Similarly, the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1906 upheld a state statute that excluded women from juries, writing: "The legislature has the right to exclude women so they may continue their service as mothers, wives and homemakers, and also to protect them (in some areas they are still upon a pedestal) from the filth, obscenity and noxious atmosphere that so often pervades a courtroom during a jury trial."

The professors noted that some holdings by state and lower federal courts in the last decade have finally guaranteed women the same rights as men, but they also observed that at the same time many "opinions continue to appear in which both the results and the reasoning are virtually indistinguishable from those issued 100 years ago."

Soviet Sugar Purchase Shocks by Size, Price

By H.J. Maidenber

RIODE JANEIRO, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Soviet Union has bought 900,000 metric tons of Brazilian sugar at above world prices for immediate delivery, the government's Sugar and Alcohol Institute announced here this week.

The news stunned not only trade circles but also political observers, because the purchase, made through London dealers, is by far the largest ever made here by Moscow.

According to trade sources, the sale represents more than a third of what Brazil usually sells to the tightly controlled U.S. market each year. In addition, the price of 160 a metric ton (2,200 pounds each) or \$32 million in total, was said to be somewhat above world market prices.

Political circles here were surprised by the volume of the Soviet purchase, which is roughly 10 percent of Brazil's exportable sugar production this year. The following were reasons for surprise:

• Russia is the world's largest sugar producer—some 9.5 million tons a year. Like the United States, the Soviet Union need not import sugar, but does so for largely political reasons.

• The Soviets have been taking about three million tons of Cuban cane sugar each year in part payment for their heavy support of that island's government.

• The Russians have regularly sold the unneeded Cuban sugar for hard currencies, often at less than world market prices. Far smaller purchases of 10 or 20 thousand tons from Brazil and other Latin American countries made in the past have usually been disposed of in a similar fashion.

• Political experts here are fascinated by the possibility that Moscow does indeed need sugar and that Cuba's production may be less than the 6.5 million tons announced last year.

It is, the experts believe, that other Soviet crops may be in trouble because of adverse climate or other conditions. Sugar beet usually thrive in areas unsuitable for grains and other crops.

Cuban Question
One European political scientist here observed that Cuba's traditional sugar harvest starts on New Year's Day, and that the combination of a poor crop forecast there and in the Soviet Union may have prompted the Russians to quickly purchase Brazilian supplies.

Only about 15 percent of world sugar output enters the international commodities markets, it was noted, and any slight decrease in production can raise prices dramatically.

However, some political observers tend to think that the purchase reflects Moscow's desire to enter the vacuum in Latin America created by Washington's "low profile policy" in the region.

The Chinese are also trying to cultivate friends in the area. In recent weeks, Peking has announced plans to set up permanent trade missions in Guyana, Peru and expand the one in Chile, while offering to exchange trade talks with a number of other Latin American countries.

VW Halts Output For Week, Cites Sales Slowdown

WOLFSBURG, West Germany, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—The majority of Volkswagen's 130,000 workers were laid off today for five days, halting the company's entire passenger car production, a spokesman said.

In line with previously announced plans, some 100,000 VW workers are being laid off in the company's six domestic car plants through Friday, he said.

Around mid-December, VW explained that slower domestic sales, plus difficulties it had from international monetary instability on foreign markets, made the move mandatory.

Volkswagen's domestic car plants stopped work on Dec. 23 for the usual production closure over the Christmas and New Year holidays. Work is to return to normal in all plants on Jan. 10.

To adjust output to slower demand, VW stopped all overtime work following the August 1971 vacation period. There are no plans to re-introduce overtime work.

Without giving figures, the spokesman also reported that inventories at VW dealers, especially abroad, are "rather high" and that it is also part of the current production slowdown to bring inventories down.

He said Japan has been "running too fast" in developing its economy. "From now on," he said, "we should drive safely" and adjust the tempo of economic growth all the time so the rate doesn't exceed 7 percent.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Airline Growth Rate Seen at Low

The growth rate in traffic for the world's airline industry was the "lowest ever" in 1971, says a preliminary report by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). Based on estimated traffic for the airlines of 122 member states, the report shows the airlines carried more passengers and freight in 1971 than ever before, but the increase in traffic is lower than in past years. Including the Soviet Union, which joined ICAO in 1970, total passenger, baggage, freight and mail traffic on member airlines is expected to show an increase of only 2 percent from 1970 to 1971. The lowest percentage increase in the 30 years of ICAO's existence. During the last decade, the annual rate of increase for total traffic has ranged from a low of 2 percent to a high of 19 percent.

Pillar, Noranda Form Joint Firm

RTZ Pillar of Britain and Noranda Metal Industries of Canada say they have formed a jointly owned company, Pillar Metal Industries Ltd. (PMTI). They say PMTI will act in Britain as exclusive distributor of Noranda's semi-manufactured goods, including copper, brass and bronze products in strip, rod and tube form. RTZ Pillar is owned by Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp. Noranda Metal is owned by Noranda Mines Ltd., of Canada.

ITT Expects Continued Growth

International Telephone & Telegraph chairman and president Harold S. Genesen says he expects record results for 1971 and that the conglomerate's streak of 50 consecutive quarters of improving performance will continue. Mr. Genesen said in his year-end statement that 1971 results "will show record sales and revenues in excess of \$7 billion and continued growth in earnings per share." The company reported records in its earnings for the third quarter and first nine months of 1971. ITT's chances for continued growth this year are good "despite the sluggish nature of the U.S. economy's recovery in 1971 and the slowdown in Western Europe," Mr. Genesen says.

Shareholders Sue Topper Corp.

Two dissident shareholders have filed suit in a New York court against Topper Corp. and others who sold large blocks of stock in underwritten public offerings, alleging that the defendants knowingly conspired to conceal material information concerning deterioration of Topper's financial condition. The suit asks that the defendants pay the difference between the amount the shareholders paid for the securities and the price of the stock at the start of the action. The two shareholders said they paid from \$10 1/2 to \$16 3/8 for the common stock.

Gigantic Soviet Gas Reserves Reported

By Gene Smith

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The frantic search for supplementary U.S. supplies of natural gas to meet the threatened "energy crisis" has led to many strange sources, but it remained for Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans to add probably the most unexpected one: The Soviet Union.

On his recent return from Russia, Mr. Stans reported that the Soviet government is willing to discuss such exports. He added that the initiative was now in the hands of the individual companies.

To date there have been no reports of any takers, but from what is known about gas supplies in the Soviet Union this source

deserves serious consideration. Bruce Netschert and Charles Frazier, of the National Economic Research Associates, have recently completed such a study. They concluded:

"A host of complex questions must be answered before any real assessment can be advanced. Where will the 40 tanks, costing \$3 billion, be constructed? And how financed? Who will construct and finance the billion-dollar liquefied natural gas plant? What will the FOB price be? Truly, it is a mind-boggling venture which could more than match the duration of the Vietnam peace negotiations and the SALT talks in its period of gestation."

Gigantic Reserves
But the facts they uncovered—many of which verified those of the Sept. 27 issue of the Oil and Gas Journal—were startling. For example, Soviet government figures listed proved reserves in 1971 as more than 565 billion cubic feet, or more than twice the United States' reserves. That represented 80 times the present production of natural gas in the Soviet Union.

The Ministry of Gas estimated that the indicated potential reserves of the U.S.S.R., including eastern Siberia, in which there has been almost no exploration, is "on the order of 3,000 billion cubic feet." Soviet gas industry spokesmen expect to be producing between 35 billion and 70 billion cubic feet by the year 2000.

Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frazier pointed out that the significance of these figures lay not so much in their magnitude as in the nature of the resource occurrence. They explained:

"The Soviet Union appears to be the native habitat of giant gas fields. The larger the field, the greater its deliverability and the longer its life. Giant fields are commonly defined as those with over 1,000 billion cubic feet or more. There are at least 34 fields in the U.S.S.R. with over 3,000 billion cubic feet each. At least half a dozen of these must be termed super giants, with reserves measured in the scores of trillions.

"There is, finally, the monster Urengorskoye, which reaches the immense size of 133,000 billion or 141,000 billion cubic feet, depending on which Soviet figures you read."

Siberian Deposits
They noted that the super giant fields are generally found in "Tymen" province in northwestern Siberia, whose reserves alone exceed those of the entire United States.

The Russians have reported the discovery in Siberia of "solid gas" deposits in the permafrost where it measures 3,500 feet in thickness and the gas combines with water under high pressure to form a hydrate. According to Russian estimates, there are more than 500,000 billion cubic feet of solid gas in the Soviet Arctic.

Any agreement with the Soviet Union would naturally have to take into consideration problems of national security and the potential interruption of supplies because of political differences.

But Mr. Netschert and Mr. Frazier argued that it was "unlikely that more than a few percent, at most, of the United States supply will ever come from this source."

Both appeals were made against a background of legislation pending in Congress that would alter the taxation of income from foreign affiliates of U.S. companies with the intention of removing existing tax incentives, and impose controls over the outflow of capital and technology.

The legislation has the strong support of organized labor.

Price of Gold Soars to \$44.3
LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The price of gold soared here today to its highest level since the two-tier market in the metal was introduced in March 1968.

But bullion dealers dismissed currency weakness as a factor in the increase. They cited steady demand in the face of a moderate shortage as the chief cause.

Persistent buying pushed the price up 60 U.S. cents to \$44.30 an ounce. This compared with a previous peak of \$43.70 at the beginning of December and last Friday's closing of \$43.70.

Last month President Nixon announced that the official price of gold was to be raised from \$35 to \$38 as part of the world-wide realignment of currencies.

U.S. Trade Unit Says Investment Overseas Needed
NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The National Foreign Trade Council, a group whose 600 company members play an active role in international business, has renewed its support for continued expansion of American investment abroad as a means to strengthen the domestic economy and the country's competitive position.

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The legislation has the strong support of organized labor.

25th Annual Survey

Economic Group Says GNP In U.S. Will Grow by 8.7%

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—The U.S. gross national product is expected to grow 8.7 percent this year and total \$1,143 billion for 1972 as a whole, according to 10 economists making up the Conference Board's economic forum.

Over 5 percent of this 1972 growth will represent real growth, with the balance from inflation, they said. For 1971, 3 percent real growth was achieved.

The prediction came yesterday from the economic forum, which was making its 25th annual forecast. The Conference Board is a nonprofit business-research organization.

The forum also predicted that consumer prices will rise 3 percent during 1972, down from 4.6 percent in 1971, while wholesale prices are projected to increase 2.4 percent against 3.4 percent. It predicted an average unemployment rate of 5.4 percent in 1972 against an estimated 5.9 percent in 1971.

Conference Board chairman Martin R. Galsburg noted some problems areas and said the Nixon economic program of controls has "suppressed pressures rather than removed or relieved them."

Reforms Urged
He urged restructuring of weak spots in the free market system, in collective bargaining and welfare programs.

Among other specific projections of the 1972 economic forum are:

• Industrial production to rise 5.5 percent against a decline of 0.3 percent in 1971.

• Consumer spending should rise 0.9 percent (only 3 percent of this representing price rises).

• Capital spending to increase 7.5 percent between the fourth quarter of 1971 and the fourth quarter 1972.

• New housing starts, including mobile homes, will total about the same as in 1971.

Assumptions Used
The forum's forecast is based on several underlying assumptions, including:

• Continuation of price and wage controls through 1972.

• Elimination of the import surcharge.

• A federal deficit of \$30 billion to \$30 billion in both fiscal 1972 and fiscal 1973, which could retrigger inflationary pressures.

• Defense spending to rise by several billion dollars over the estimated \$72 billion in 1971, most of this reflecting military pay rises.

While Mr. McCracken warned at a press conference last week that controls are likely to be needed well beyond next November, Mr. Stein said that it is possible controls will be off by November.

But Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist, said in a separate television program that the Wage and Price Boards, set up in November to administer controls, will have to show more toughness if the President is to achieve his goal of cutting inflation below 3 percent by the end of this year.

Treasury Aide Named
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Frederic W. Hickman, Chicago tax attorney, has been named a deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy, the Treasury Department announced today. Mr. Hickman, 44, replaces John S. Nolan, who has resigned.

Asked if he considered 5 percent unemployment to be normal, Mr. Stein said the figure cannot be reduced significantly simply by pumping up the economy. He

declined to say what target the administration has in mind for unemployment by election time.

Mr. Stein appeared slightly more optimistic than his predecessor, Paul McCracken, about when wage-price controls may be lifted.

Volume, perhaps reflecting the absence of year-end, tax-loss selling, fell to 12.57 million shares from Friday's turnover of 14.04 million shares. The daily average last year was 15.35 million shares.

On the American Exchange, stocks ended the session with a gain in moderate trading. The exchange index closed at 25.61, up .02. Advancing issues led declines 560 to 403, with 215 issues unchanged.

The bond market drifted on light activity, with corporates closing 1/4 point lower and government intermediates off 3/32 to 10/32.

Stein Sees Nixon Controls Lifted One Sector at a Time
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (Reuters).—Herbert Stein, new chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, said in a television interview yesterday he expects the current wage and price controls to be lifted gradually, from one sector of the economy at a time.

He predicted for 1972 a slackening in inflation, reduced unemployment and an improvement in the U.S. balances of payments and trade.

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Price of Gold Soars to \$44.3
LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP).—The price of gold soared here today to its highest level since the two-tier market in the metal was introduced in March 1968.

But bullion dealers dismissed currency weakness as a factor in the increase. They cited steady demand in the face of a moderate shortage as the chief cause.

Persistent buying pushed the price up 60 U.S. cents to \$44.30 an ounce. This compared with a previous peak of \$43.70 at the beginning of December and last Friday's closing of \$43.70.

Last month President Nixon announced that the official price of gold was to be raised from \$35 to \$38 as part of the world-wide realignment of currencies.

N.Y. Market Closes Mixed, Trading Slow

Good Start Gives Way To Some Profit-Taking

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange opened its new year today with a slight hangover. Glamour issues in particular were clipped by profit-taking after their sharp gains since Thanksgiving.

If remained, on the whole, a rather quiet and subdued market at the outset of 1972—a year that most Wall Street analysts expect to produce gains in stock prices.

For the second session in a row, not a single issue among the 30 Dow Jones Industrials changed by as much as a point, either up or down.

The Dow average started off on the right foot. It was ahead by nearly 4 at 10:30 a.m. and, after that, spent the rest of the session backtracking. It wound up with a token loss of 0.9 at 889.30.

Levitt Strong
Levitt Furniture, whose warehouse retail concept of merchandising made it a big market winner last year, started off 1972 with a bang. It rose 1 1/2 to 121 7/8 after trading at a record price of 123 1/2.

The low for Levitt last year was 33 5/8. In 1969 its low was 9 3/8. The company's fiscal year ends Jan. 31. At least one institutional research firm has been recommending Levitt to clients on the rationale that the company will continue to register sharp earnings gains.

But the glamour stock losers were more numerous than the winners today.

Natamats tumbled 4 1/8 to 65 7/8 as the biggest point decliner on the active list.

Federal National Mortgage eased 1 1/8 to 87 1/8 after equating its previous record price at 100. The company, whose stock has benefited from recent declines in interest rates, is planning a 4-for-1 split.

Also losing 1 1/8—and also appearing with Fannie Mae on the active roster—was Winnebago Industries, which closed at 47 3/8. Winnebago had a combination stock offering of 1.25 million shares last week.

Other declines among the glamour group included Bancal & Lomb, down 3 1/4 to 173 3/4; Xerox, off 2 1/2 to 122 3/4; Itek, down 2 to 38 1/2; Kresge, off 2 3/8 to 97 5/8; Honeywell, off 2 7/8 to 130 1/2, and International Business Machines, down 3 1/2 to 333.

Gold issues moved higher. Brokers said that increased bullion prices in London were a factor. Campbell Red Lake Mines rose 3 to 23 3/4. American South African Investment also gained 2 to 36.

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Reports Say Japan to Curb Silk Imports

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government was reported today working to conclude separate agreements with South Korea and China to restrict its exports of raw silk.

The government will make formal proposals to the two countries this month to help Japanese raw silk producers who are adversely affected by the increased imports, newspaper reports said.

They said a recent increase in raw silk imports, especially from China, pushed down the price of raw silk to about 6,800 yen per kilogram in December 1971 from 8,000 yen in December 1970.

China exported about 40,000 bales of raw silk to Japan in the first 11 months of last year, twice as much as in the corresponding period in 1970.

Tokyo Asked To Speed Up Reform Plan
TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP-DJ).—Japan should speed up its capital liberalization program, remove more import restrictions and open a wider area of its domestic market to American industries," Konosuke Matsushita, chairman of Matsushita Electric Co., was quoted as saying today in an article in the Japan Times.

The English-language newspaper also quoted Mr. Matsushita as saying that "Japan should keep an even balance of trade with the United States instead of being preoccupied with increasing its exports to the American market."

At the same time, he said, Japan "must permeate the United States and other countries to allow us to do enough export business" so Japan may earn enough to buy raw materials.

Mr. Matsushita said he thought some of his fellow businessmen are over-anxious about the China market.

"Some people talk as if golden eggs are being strewn around in China. The wisdom of that sort of thinking is open to question," he said.

Mr. Matsushita predicted that business will remain in the " doldrums" in the first half of 1972 but will pick up again later in the year.

He said Japan has been "running too fast" in developing its economy. "From now on," he said, "we should drive safely" and adjust the tempo of economic growth all the time so the rate doesn't exceed 7 percent.

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U.S. Trade Unit Says Investment Overse

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324	24	BegCoc	40	2	274	274	274	274	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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294	4	Baker M	31	4	124	124	124	124	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
7	194	Bald OH	40	4	24	24	24	24	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
294	4	Bald	30	4	24	24	24	24	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
214	214	Bang Pun	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
164	214	Banish	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
354	214	BanVill	47	6	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
34	34	Banp Indus	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
414	414	Barb Lym	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
294	294	Barnes E	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
144	144	Barnes	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
34	11	Barry R	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
124	124	Barry W	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
8	8	Bartlett	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
174	174	Barth Sp	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
414	414	Bartus	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
104	104	Barrugh	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
184	184	Barrus	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
54	54	Basin Pet	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
44	44	BBI Inc	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
204	184	Beca Ind	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
134	134	Behavior RL	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
14	14	Behring	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
6	6	Bel Indus	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
254	254	Belco	40	7	34	34	34	34	—	14	14								

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Fashion

Mini, midi, maxi—which
The fashion writers of
the Herald Tribune will go
to any length to keep
you fully informed.
So will our ad-

[illegible]

Foreign Stock Indexes

	Today	Prev.	High	Low
Amsterdam	106.8	106.4	—	—
Brussels	95.93	96.84	—	—
Frankfurt	128.68	127.30	—	—
London	30. 679.0	678.5	—	—

Shanghai	187.06	196.51	---	---
Singapore	148.68	46.89	---	---
Paris	190.1	88.6	---	---
Sydney	Closed	504.43	---	---
Tokyo (n)	Closed	199.45	---	---
Tokyo (o)	Closed	273.74	---	---
Zurich	347.1	343.0	---	---

(n) new. (o) old.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

100

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophyll was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

100

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

100

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THESE

Austria (cont)

Belgium
Denmark (air)
Finland (air)
France
Germany
Greece
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
U.S.A. (air)
U.S.A. (sea)
U.S.S.R. (air)
U.S.S.R. (sea)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zimbabwe

Germany ..
Great Britain ..
Greece (air) ..
Iraq (air) ..

Island (air)
Island (air)
Island (air)

Circulation De

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THESE

Belgium
Denmark (air)
Finland (air)
France
Germany
Greece
Italy
Japan
Netherlands
Norway
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
U.S.A. (air)
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U.S.S.R. (sea)
Yugoslavia
Zaire
Zimbabwe

Island (air)
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1

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